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diplomacy." Their power, however, extends only to gathering information and making recommendations (presumably to the individual nations), for the author says that he is "not so insane as to suggest control of international trade and shipping by the Supreme Economic Council." The coöperation necessary for peace depends on "voluntary adjustments" following the receipt of expert information. Weak as this is, it may well be considered an improvement over the league, which provides a council with power merely to hear complaints or take up disputes about to lead to war, but none to look into and warn about conditions likely to cause disputes. Mr. Garvin's council would have the power to do this and, failing in this, to recommend the economic boycott, on which, he says, all depends.

The reviewer has not read all the books on peace and organization for peace, but, of those read, this is far and away the best on the causes of war. It is a matter of regret that it was not published before the peace conference met. If it only contained more concrete examples of the economic causes of war, the best service any wealthy friend of peace could render the cause would be to provide all members of congress, especially the senators, with copies and get them to take a vacation to study Mr. Garvin's argument.

DAVID Y. THOMAS

*International war, its causes and its cure.* By Oscar T. Crosby, LL.D., F.R.G.S. (New York: Macmillan company, 1919. 378 p. \$5.00)

This book was written before the United States entered the war, but not published until 1919. The delay has caused no changes except to put the cure for war first, the causes last, and the addition of a few footnotes where Russia and Germany are referred to as under the old régime. It is not clear that anything has been gained by the transposition, while something of logical order has been lost. When people are asked to abolish an institution naturally they first want to know why, then how.

About half the book is devoted to the question of how war is to be cured. This part is divided into twenty-two chapters dealing with such topics as honor, limitations of armaments, cooling-off treaties, non-justiciable questions, status quo, public opinion, the proposition of the league to enforce peace, and the Fabian society plan, closing with eight chapters giving the author's plan and how to put it into operation. The last part as now arranged deals mainly with the alleged advantages of war, disadvantages, obsolete causes, and active causes, such as trade and industrial rivalries (tariffs, coal and iron, merchant marine), immigration and rights of citizenship, intervention (as in Cuba or in Serbia), finding foreign trouble to avert domestic trouble, love of power,

and avenging an insult. There is an appendix in eight divisions dealing with topics already discussed. Most of this could very well have been included in the body of the text. There is no index.

The author has made a careful study of the subject, has brought out many things of interest, and offers several valuable suggestions. But most Americans on reading that many here consented to the Spanish war only in the hope of healing the wounds caused by secession will demand further proof. People who have read the history of the past five years, or of the two years preceding the writing of this book, will be astonished to learn that we no longer have wars of "brutal conquest." The chapter dealing with non-justiciable subjects barely scratches the surface. The author here falls into the common error, that a national policy is in some way dissociated from any matter of right and therefore not justiciable under law and equity. He is wise enough, however, to remark that setting up a court to make distinctions between justiciable and non-justiciable disputes, without positive central control, will only increase irritation.

The most valuable part of the book is found in the seven chapters discussing the organization of the world for peace. These chapters, dealing with the question of an international executive, legislative, judiciary, and army, deserve a more extended notice than the limits of this review will allow.

D. Y. T.

*American labor and the war.* By Samuel Gompers, president of the American federation of labor. (New York: George H. Doran company, 1919. 377 p. \$1.75 net)

It is a little difficult to fix the primary credit or responsibility for the publication of this volume. It consists of speeches delivered by Mr. Gompers and of papers which he undoubtedly had a hand in drawing up, and of two "Forewords" which he did not write. The addresses, covering 270 out of 377 pages, extend from one delivered on Labor day at Plattsburg, September 7, 1914, to one delivered at Chicago, November 8, 1918, in response to a reception tendered Mr. Gompers on his return from Europe. These addresses give a good idea of the fine spirit which animated in war time this long-time leader of the American laboring people in the days of peace. Mr. Gompers is a good speech-maker and his addresses, filled with a lofty patriotism, were well worth hearing when delivered, but few people will be interested in reading them now.

Part II consists mainly of reports from the executive council to the American federation of labor and of various papers and letters relating to attempts to hold an international labor conference. There is no index.